



BLOFIELD AND FLEGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS' OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR

1938

Public Health Department,
Council Office,
ACLE

JUNE, 1939.

To the Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Rural District Council of Blofield and Flegg.

We beg to present our Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1728 as issued by the Ministry of Health on the 25th. day of October, 1938.

The District is chiefly agricultural in character, the Eastern and Western parts are rapidly becoming more residential. It is bounded on the North by the Rivers Bure and Thurne, on the South by the River Yare and the Borough of Great Yarmouth, and the East by the North Sea; the District narrows to the West and is bounded by the City of Norwich.

The geographical situation of the District is such that it acts as a corridor between two large centres of population. During the summer season many thousands of visitors are resident within the area, more especially in the coastal areas.

In addition the waterways bounding the District are patronised by a large number of visitors in many kinds of river craft.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

which are satisfied by the functions $u_i(x, y, z)$ and $v_i(x, y, z)$ in the domain D of the space E_3 bounded by the surface S .

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

is solved for the case when the functions $u_i(x, y, z)$ and $v_i(x, y, z)$ are assumed to be continuous in the domain D and to satisfy the boundary conditions

on the surface S .

3. In the third part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

is solved for the case when the functions $u_i(x, y, z)$ and $v_i(x, y, z)$ are assumed to be continuous in the domain D and to satisfy the boundary conditions

on the surface S .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Area (acres) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 74,774 |
| Population (Census 1931) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24,566 |
| Population (Estimated 1938) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 29,040 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses (1938) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7,464 |
| Number of Families or separate Occupiers | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7,524 |
| Rateable Value | .... | .... | .... | .... | £112,820 |
| Produce of ld. Rate | .... | .... | .... | .... | £451 |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| <u>BIRTHS:</u> | (Legitimate - Total: | 458 | Males - | 241 | Females - | 217 |
| | (Illegitimate " | 21 | Males - | 14 | Females - | 7 |
| | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |
| | Total Live Births: | 479 | Males - | 255 | Females - | 224 |
| | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |

BIRTH RATE: 16.15

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| <u>STILLBIRTHS:</u> | (Legitimate - Total: | 11 | Males - | 5 | Females - | 6 |
| | (Illegitimate " | - | Males | - | Females | - |
| | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |
| | Total Still Births: | 11 | Males - | 5 | Females - | 6 |
| | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |

DEATHS: Total: 303 Males - 143 Females - 160

DEATH RATE: 10.43

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth :-

From Sepsis - 0 From other Sources - 1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births:-

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| (Legitimate: - Total: | 18 | Males - | 14 | Females - | 4 |
| (Illegitimate " | 1 | Males - | 1 | Females - | - |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |
| Total | 19 | Males - | 15 | Females - | 4 |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- |

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Males - 0 Females - 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Males - 0 Females - 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) Males - 0 Females - 1

The Births in 1938 were 255 Males and 224 Females, a total of 479, against 233 Males and 208 Females, a total of 441 for the year 1937, making an increase of 38 births.

The Birth-Rate in 1938 was 16.15 as against an average of 15.48 in the year 1937. The Birth-Rate for England and Wales which remains low is 15.1

The deaths during the year were less in number but the death-rate 10.43 compares favourably with that of England and Wales which is 11.6

There were 13 deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 death from Diphtheria, 76 from Heart Diseases and 52 from Cancer. There is no sign at present of a decrease in the mortality from this terrible disease.

The Infantile Mortality Rate still remains comparatively low, it stands at 39.66 deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 Births.

The rate for England and Wales being 53 per 1,000 Births.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officers of Health (Part Time)

W. ROYDEN M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. D. McKELVIE M.D.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

LOUIS F. BECKWITH C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.F.A.S.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

A. ARMES C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

DEPARTMENTAL CLERK.

Miss. R.A.M. STONE.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS:

The whole District is covered by District Nursing Services, under the supervision of the Norfolk County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES: During the first half of the year it was necessary to rely upon private vehicles for the transport of infectious cases to the Norwich Isolation Hospital. The Red Cross Ambulance services stationed at Norwich and Great Yarmouth were available for non-infectious and accident cases.

The Norfolk County Council completed erection of an Isolation Hospital at East Dereham and also provided an Ambulance for the transport of infectious cases. The Hospital and Ambulance came into service in the month of August, and infectious cases where necessary are now taken by this Ambulance to the East Dereham Isolation Hospital.

This is a great improvement upon the previous method of transport, which was most unsatisfactory, and the provision of this Isolation Hospital will be of immense value in preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

SMALLPOX ISOLATION The Norfolk County Council has made provision for the treatment of Smallpox cases at Walsingham, previously no arrangements for isolation of these cases were in existence, fortunately the District has been free from this disease.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES: The Parishes of East Caister, Filby, Hemsby, Ormesby St. Margaret, Ormesby St. Michael and Winterton are provided with a piped supply of drinking water derived from the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company who derive their supply from the Ormesby Broad and treated at their Works in the near vicinity of the Broad. The Parish of Thorpe St. Andrew and part of the Parish of Plumstead also have a piped supply taken from the Norwich Corporation Water Mains.

Part of the Parish of Brundall has a piped supply provided by the East Norfolk Water Company.

In the remainder of the Parishes of the District water supplies are chiefly derived from private wells some of which are of a doubtful character. 17 samples of water have been collected for Bacteriological analysis during the year from private wells and where found unwholesome, owners have been called upon to provide pure and wholesome supplies.



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Where building development is taking place in the Parishes provided with a piped supply extension of water mains have been carried out to provide drinking water for new dwellings.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE: Building activities continue chiefly at the western end of the District in the Parishes of Plumstead and Thorpe St. Andrew and at the eastern end in the coastal Parishes of Caister-on-Sea, Ormesby St. Margaret, Hemsby and Winterton.

In the three latter Parishes drainage is provided by means of cesspools, this method of drainage also operates in parts of the Parishes of Caister-on-Sea and Thorpe St. Andrew, outside the areas served by Sewerage Systems.

A further extension of the Sewer has been carried out in the Parish of Caister-on-Sea for the purposes of collecting the drainage from new properties erected at West Road, where building development continues.

The carrying out of an extension of the Sewerage System to serve a rapidly developing area in the northern part of the Parish of East Caister is being seriously delayed. This extension is urgently required to avoid the construction of a large number of cesspools. A Scheme has been prepared for this Area and it cannot be too strongly urged that the Council should proceed with its execution in the interests of public health.

Owing to the continued rate of building in that part of the Parish of Thorpe St. Andrew outside the existing drainage area, it is estimated that 2,000 cesspools have been constructed to receive drainage from dwellings erected within the last few years.

The existence and use of all these cesspools still continue to be a matter of increasing concern and anxiety to your public health officers, and having regard to the danger to public health caused by many of these cesspools overflowing, the question of providing an adequate sewerage system for this particular part of the Parish is one requiring the urgent attention of the Council; it is strongly urged that the carrying out of a proper drainage scheme should be proceeded with without delay, as the danger to public health increases daily.

A Consulting Engineer has been engaged by the Council and a Scheme is in course of preparation, but in view of the length of time that must elapse before the proposed Scheme is in operation, the Council should give attention to the emptying of cesspools so as to avoid the creation of serious nuisances.

The question of the provision of a Cesspool Emptying Plant is receiving the Council's attention. There is a demand for such Plant throughout the District and it would provide a real need in areas where there is a difficulty in disposing of the contents of cesspools, more especially in built up parts.

ELOFIELD SEWER: There has been no cause for complaint respecting this Sewer since it was properly piped in the previous year.

NEW ROAD SEWER, ACLE: The Sewerage System in the Parish of Acle has been kept under observation during the year and the Catchpit and Outfall Dyke on the New Road cleaned out during that period.

The old brick barrel section of the Sewer has not required attention, but the weak parts of this section are likely to give way under heavy pressure.

The question of drainage in this Parish has frequently been considered, but cost of provision of a practical drainage scheme would entail the imposition of a heavy special rate charge. At the same time a duty is being discharged by again bringing this matter to the attention of the Council.

BRUNDALL DRAINAGE: During the year complaints of overflowing cesspools have been investigated in the Parish of Brundall.

The means of drainage by cesspools, from over 200 dwellings in this Parish has been referred to in previous Reports, and it is necessary to emphasize the danger to public health by the frequent overflowing of many of these. The close proximity of some of the cesspools add to the danger, their contents overflow on to small gardens adjacent to the dwellings, and create serious nuisances at frequent intervals. Contamination of the sub-soil increases daily, and it is necessary to keep this area under close observation to avoid the creation of nuisances.

This question was considered by a Special Committee and steps taken to reduce the danger to public health from overflowing cesspools. Some improve-

ments have been carried out which will alleviate the trouble for a time.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES: EAST CAISTER AND THORPE ST.ANDREW:

The Sewerage Schemes in these Parishes have been working satisfactorily during the year. Particular attention has been paid to the Caister Disposal Works with satisfactory results.

MARTHAM: Parts of the Parish of Martham are served by drainage which carries both foul and surface water. The system embodies a septic tank which periodically requires attention. The open sewer in Hall Lane needs to be kept under observation to prevent it becoming a serious nuisance.

Foul water drainage which gained access into the Pit in this Parish frequently turned the water in the Pit into an offensive condition and gave rise to smells of such a nature as to cause some concern for the health of residents.

A scheme has been carried out and the foul water cut off from the Pit and diverted to discharge into an existing sewer running towards the railway.

The question of foul drainage running towards the Broads is one that must receive the attention of the Council, at present no purification takes place before this drainage reaches the Broads.

FREETHORPE SEWER: The Sewer in the Parish of Freethorpe has been working satisfactorily. During the year an open section of the Sewer has been piped. The largest catchpit has been kept under observation and has been cleaned out periodically.

HALVERGATE: During the year a long section of open Sewer was piped in conjunction with the Highway Authority which has brought about a great improvement.

Where drains exist in the remainder of the District, the system adopted chiefly is that of the septic tank principle, or collection in cesspools and soakaway disposal; the methods of emptying employed and the disposal of the contents are frequently receiving the attention of the Public Health Department,

As previously mentioned this is a matter that creates a great deal of work and the Council could well exercise their powers in improving the present unsatisfactory methods. At present there is no public service for cleansing cesspools and satisfactorily disposing of their contents.

S C A V E N G I N G

ACLE: There is no public scavenging scheme in this Parish. A number of inhabitants avail themselves of the services of a private contractor for the removal of their refuse and night-soil which is disposed of on land provided by the Parish Council. This cannot be considered entirely satisfactory, and the question of a public service is one that should receive early consideration.

ELOFIELD AND BRUNDALL: The Scavenging Schemes in these Parishes which included the collection of household refuse and night-soil, have been carried out satisfactorily by the Council's Contractors.

EAST CAISTER: A Scavenging Scheme is in operation in this Parish for the collection of household refuse, the refuse being disposed of by depositing on the Marsh near the Sewage Disposal Works. Some attention has been given to the method of tipping and efforts are being made to dispose of the refuse more satisfactorily by burning, to minimise as far as possible the breeding of insect pests and vermin. This scheme is carried out by Contract and in a satisfactory manner.

MARTHAM: This parish has no scavenging scheme; the satisfactory disposal of night-Soil at many dwellings cannot be carried out owing to the lack of garden space. The provision of a scheme for this Parish is not under consideration at present but it will be necessary for the Council to deal with this matter in the near future, as at present the unsatisfactory methods employed by the disposal of night-soil and refuse is a potential danger to public health.

ORMESBY ST.MARGARET with SCRATBY, REEDHAM AND WINTERTON: The Scavenging Schemes in operation in these Parishes for the collection of night-soil has

been satisfactorily carried out by the Contractors during the year.

In the Parish of Ormesby St. Margaret with Scratby a Scheme for refuse collection was brought into operation with a monthly collection for 8 months and with a weekly collection for 4 months - June to September.

This scheme has provided a much needed public service particularly during the summer months when there is a considerable increase in the population in the coastal part of the Parish.

THORPE ST.ANDREW: The system of refuse collection carried out in this Parish by the Council's directly employed Scavengers has been working satisfactorily throughout the year.

The Motor Refuse Collection Vehicle has given good service. The rapid growth of this Parish naturally calls for increased scavenging services. In view of this rapid growth a new and larger vehicle had to be provided and additional labour engaged to meet the demands.

The continued building operations increase the work of the scavengers almost daily, and at the end of the year approximately 60 Tons of Refuse were being collected weekly and conveyed to the Refuse Dump at Green Lane, Plumstead for disposal.

The Incinerator Plant at the Refuse Disposal Ground has been working continually throughout the year. This plant is giving satisfactory service at the present time but the increasing quantity of refuse has taxed its capacity almost to the limit.

The burning of all refuse is a great improvement upon the tipping system, and since this method has been adopted the ground has been practically cleared of vermin, and also the breeding of insect pests.

The coastal Parish of Hemsby is not provided with a Public Scavenging Scheme, a private Scheme for the collection of night-soil operates for the benefit of the bungalow occupiers only. The disposal of refuse from the remainder of the Parish is undertaken by occupiers and that from Holiday Camps and Camping Grounds by the Proprietors.

It is satisfactory to note that there are 7 Public Schemes of Scavenging in operation in the District each of which are rendering valuable services

in the protection of the health of the public; the extension of these services to Parishes where such services are required is one deserving of the favourable consideration of the Council. This especially applies to the coastal areas during the summer months when the large influx of visitors create problems connected with the disposal of refuse and also to the larger Parishes where the density of dwellings is greater.

It is essential that the attention of the Council be drawn to the indiscriminate dumping of tin, glass and other preserved food containers in every Parish of the District where Scavenging Schemes are not in operation. This practise is one that creates a number of nuisances which are prejudicial to public health.

Every effort is made to prevent the creation of such dumps, but the continued use of tinned and other kinds of preserved foods by the population tends to increase, and indiscriminate dumping follows.

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT:

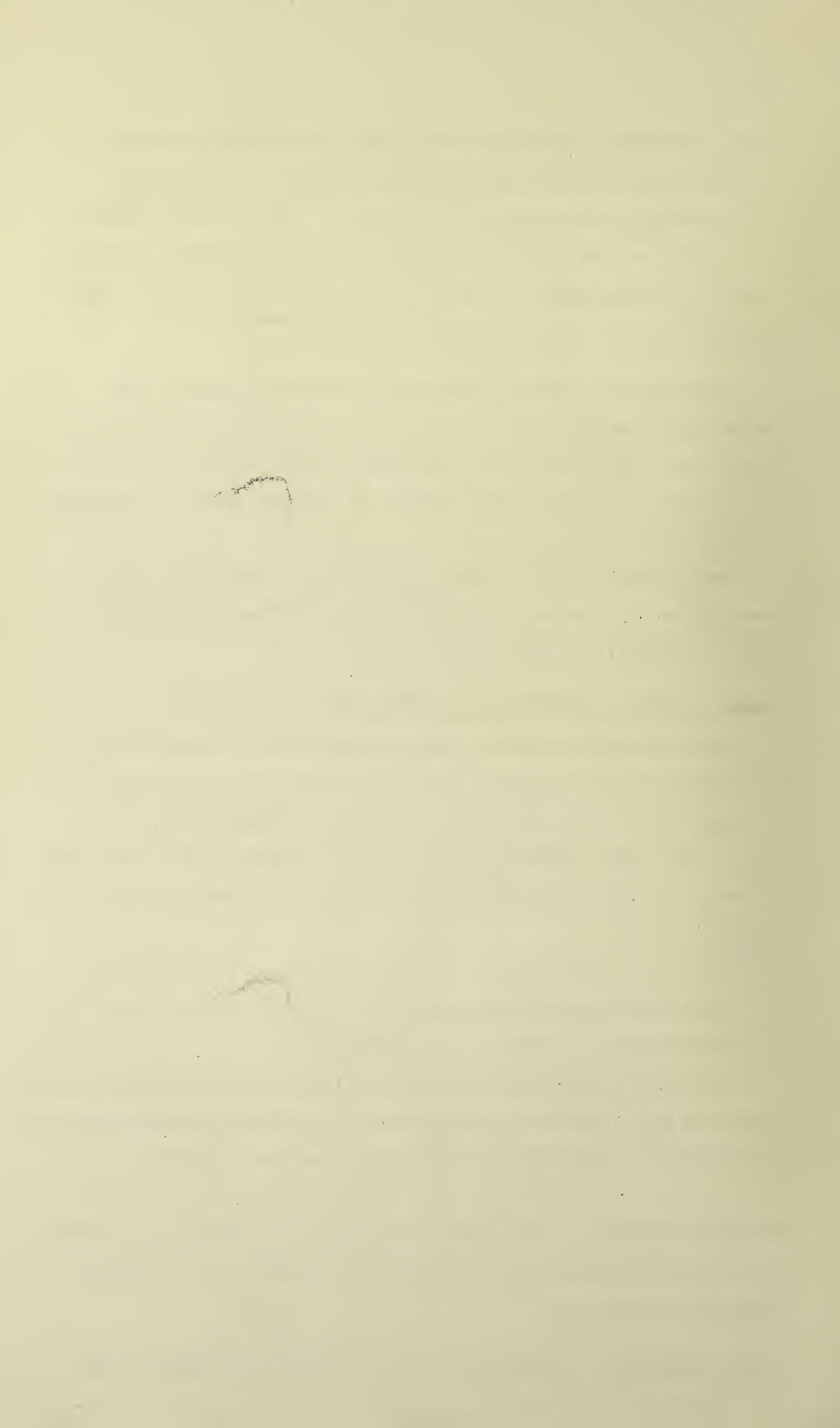
The Public Health Staff has rendered valuable service during the year. The amount of work that has been carried out reflects great credit upon both the Senior and Additional Sanitary Inspectors and the Departmental Clerk, Miss. Stone; their co-operation has been of great service in the discharging of the many important duties now imposed upon the Public Health Department of a Local Authority.

We would like at this juncture to again pay a tribute to Mr. Beckwith for the conscientious and consistent service he has rendered to the Council, and to the able support he has given us at all times.

The work of the Public Health Department is ever increasing and the Council must at an early date consider the question of increasing the number of Sanitary Inspectors to meet the demands made by existing and new legislation.

STATUTORY NUISANCES: Satisfactory informal action was taken in large number of cases to abate nuisances. 602 Inspections were made of various premises throughout the District.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES: The Public Lavatories provided by the Council at East



Caister, Hensby and Scratby have been well managed and continue to provide very necessary public services to the general public.

HOLIDAY CAMPS: Visits have been paid to Holiday Camps situated in the Parishes of East Caister and Hensby. The Sanitary Arrangements at each Camp include their own private Sewage Disposal Works and good water supplies are also available. Every effort is made by the Proprietors to ensure that their establishments are kept in a good sanitary condition.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS etc.: Under the new Bye-laws for the regulation of Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, owners of Camping Sites more especially situated in the Coastal Area must make satisfactory provision of lavatory accommodation, water supplies, and for generally keeping the sites in a sanitary condition. Action has been taken to bring to the notice of these particular owners the requirements of the Bye-laws and to enforce their requirements.

14 Camping Sites were Licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 under conditions adopted by the Council. It is estimated that 600 Campers occupy these sites during week-ends and holidays.

SHOPS ACT, 1934: Visits have been paid to Shops and inspections made under Section 10 of the Act and information collected and recorded in connection with light, ventilation and sanitary accommodation; various improvements have been carried out.

BAKEHOUSES: Periodical visits have been paid to Bakehouses in the District and instructions issued where necessary to occupiers to cleanse. Attention has also been given to water supplies in connection with these premises.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS: There are no public or private Baths and Pools within the District.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS: No action was found necessary in connection with this matter.

SCHOOLS: The sanitary condition and water supplies may be considered barely

satisfactory in some of the Schools and some attention must be given to bring about improvements.

Visits are paid to Schools upon the outbreak of notifiable infectious diseases and any necessary steps taken to prevent the spread of such diseases.

All infected children and contacts are excluded from attendance at School and early action taken to close any Department particularly affected. Thorough disinfection and cleansing is also carried out previous to the return of the children to school.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS') ACT, 1926- 32

Five applications were received for assistance in respect of the re-conditioning and improvement of nine dwellings; grants were given in each case. The works were not proceeded with in respect of one cottage, which was eventually demolished.

There are a number of cottages in the District suitable for improvement that could be usefully brought to a higher standard of fitness, and would provide better housing accommodation in many cases where it is urgently needed. The Council during the year circulated Notices calling the attention of the public to the facilities provided by this Act for Owners of agricultural cottages wishing to carry out works of improvement, it is worthy of note that owners of agricultural cottages are seeking information in respect of these provisions.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES: Periodical visits of inspection have been made under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 to Cowsheds and Dairies.

Improvements were carried out to several premises, additional accommodation and improved plant provided for bringing premises up to standard and cleaner handling and production of milk.

The operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 is administered by the County Council. Certain duties under the Order are delegated by the County Council to the Rural District Council. These included the inspection of Accredited Producers' Premises, reporting upon their condition and the collection of Milk Samples.

There are 28 Licensed Accredited Milk Producers in the District from whose premises samples of milk were collected quarterly during the year for

cleanliness tests and once each half-year for bacteriological tests.

These duties have increased the work of the Public Health Department; the collection of milk samples necessitates early morning visits to the majority of the Producers' Premises. In all 112 samples were collected for cleanliness tests and 50 samples for bacteriological examination for tubercle bacilli.

H O U S I N G

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

| | | | |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | .... | 341 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | .... | 312 |
| 2. (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 | .... | Nil |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for that purpose | .... | Nil |
| 3. | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | .... .... .... .... | 31 |
| 4. | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation | .... .... | 38 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices

| | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | | 22 |
|----|---|------------------------------------|----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| A. | Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 | .... .... .... .... | 35 |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | .... .... .... | 35 |
| (2) | Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice | .... .... .... |  |
| (a) | By Owners | .... .... .... | 28 |
| (b) | By Local Authority | .... .... .... | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | | 56 |
|-----|---|----------------|----|

| | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|--|-----|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (a) By Owners | .... | .... | .... |  | 41 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | .... | .... | .... |  | Nil |
| C. <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936</u> | | | | | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 2 |
| D. <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of Housing Act, 1936</u> | | | | | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 2 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | Nil |
| 4. <u>HOUSING ACT, 1936 - OVERCROWDING</u> | | | | | |
| A. (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .. | | | | | |
| | | | | | 15 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 15 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 48 |
| B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 5 |
| C. (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | | | | | |
| | | | | | 69 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | 334 |
| D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again been overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of Overcrowding | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | Nil |
| E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. | | | | | |
|  | .... | .... | .... |  | Nil |

During the year the Council undertook the erection of Houses for the abatement of overcrowding in families previously reported upon. The re-housing of these families has abated overcrowding to a considerable extent. The Council's scheme of re-housing included the erection of 14 houses for persons displaced under Slum Clearance Schemes. The Scheme included 77 houses in all, the majority having been completed at the end of the year. Steps are being taken by private owners to provide additional accommodation for some overcrowded families, the provision of bedrooms will abate overcrowding in these cases.

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At present the Council have Estates containing 877 houses providing accommodation for 3,400 persons. During the year 211 houses were erected by private enterprise, chiefly at the western end and coastal areas; the majority of houses were built by speculative builders for purposes of sale. There is still a need for further working class dwellings, the provision of which can only be made by taking advantage of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

The Council have taken action with certain properties under the Housing Act, 1936, affecting 31 dwellings situate in the Parishes of East Caister, Blofield, Brundall, Fleggburgh, Martham, Moulton St. Mary, Ormesby St. Margaret and Reedham, which have been declared as Clearance Areas. The provision of new housing accommodation for families to be displaced is receiving the consideration of the Council, it is hoped new re-housing works will be put into early operation.

14 Houses subject to Clearance and Demolition Orders were demolished during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933: Licenses were granted to 84 Slaughtermen under the above Act; mechanically operated instruments are used for stunning animals before slaughter at all slaughterhouses.

One prosecution was taken under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, and a conviction obtained for a number of contraventions.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA: A Scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria of the poorer inhabitants of the District is in operation. Advantage is being taken of this public service which has been brought to the notice of the public by means of posters circulated throughout the District.

As a preventive measure against this dangerous disease it is hoped that a great many more persons will receive inoculation.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS: There are 49 Slaughterhouses in the District, of them 44 are Licensed and 5 Registered. 774 visits were paid to shops and slaughterhouses. 444 Carcases of Beef, 422 Sheep and 1605 Pigs were examined, and the following table shews the amount of meat found to be diseased and condemned as unfit for the food of man:-

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CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

| | Cattle, excluding Cows. | Cows. | Calves | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) | 2285 Beasts | - | 2466 | 10,536 | |
| Number inspected | 444 Beasts | 2 | 422 | 1,605 | |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 19 Beasts | - | 2 | 19 | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis | 4.27 | - | .47 | 1.24 | |
| Tuberculosis only. Whole Carcasses condemned. | 5 Beasts | - | - | 4 | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | 21 Beasts | 1 | - | 145 | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 5.85 | .5 | - | 9.28 | |

Efforts are being made to visit all Slaughterhouses as frequently as possible, but it is impossible for the present staff of Sanitary Inspectors to examine all meat slaughtered in the District owing to the many other duties performed by them, an addition to the public health staff is the only solution to a more satisfactory percentage of meat being examined.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| Age Periods. | Smallpox | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Enteric Fever | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Erysipelas |
|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Under 1 year | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 1 - 2 years | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 - 3 years | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 - 4 years | - | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 4 - 5 years | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 5 -10 years | - | 10 | 11 | - | - | 3 | - |
| 10 -15 years | - | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 20 years | - | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| 20 - 35 years | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - |
| 35 - 45 years | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 45 - 65 years | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 11 |
| 65 - upwards | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 |
| TOTALS | - | 32 | 33 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 17 |

| Age Periods | Cases Admitted to Hospital. | Total Deaths |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Under 1 year | 1 Pneumonia | 2 Pneumonia |
| 1 - 2 | - | - |
| 2 - 3 | 1 Diphtheria | - |
| 3 - 4 | 4 Scarlet Fever | - |
| 4 - 5 | - | - |
| 5 -10 | 1 Diphtheria | 1 Diphtheria |
| 10 -15 | 1 Scarlet Fever | - |
| 15 -20 | 1 Diphtheria | - |
| 15 -20 | 1 Puerperal Pyrexia | - |
| 20 -35 | 1 Pneumonia | 1 Pneumonia |
| 35 -45 | 1 Puerperal Pyrexia | - |
| 35 -45 | 1 Pneumonia | 1 Pneumonia |
| 45 -65 | 1 Scarlet Fever | 2 Pneumonia |
| 65 - over | 1 Pneumonia | 2 Pneumonia |

TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES AND MORTALITY) DURING 1938

| Age Periods | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|--|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 25 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 45 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| 55 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 65 & Upwards | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| TOTALS: | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | - | 2 | |

We are, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants

W. ROYDEN, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. D. McKELVIE, M.D.

Medical Officers of Health

